New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1845 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—11 Wall-st. and 121 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Sale of Fort Snelling—British Dominion in India—Decision relative to Custom Duties.—Departure of Gen. Walker, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 17.

The War Department triumphantly vindicates the sale of Fort Snelling at private sale to FRANKLIN STEELE.

Gen. DENVER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has gone to the Northwest on a tour of official duty.

The American Consul at Calcutta, lately here, has unexpressed an opinion that the British dominion in India would be subverted. Hard fighting for two years might, he said, be required to secure it.

The Administration dislike the reported proposi-tions of Costa Rica. N. Y. T.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 17.

The Secretary of the Treasury has, on appeal, confirmed the decision of the Collector of Philadelphia, that cotton fabrics, cords or corduroy, velveteens, moleskins, dreadnaughts, repellant moleskins, and cotton fabric gingham were properly charged 24 per centum; also confirmed the decision of the Collector of New-York, that walnuts were properly charged 24, and almonds 20 per centum.

Benjamin B. Chase has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Osage, and Robert Brown Register at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Although the Jury in the case of the dozen alleged election cheats were confined in their room four days, they were this morning discharged, being unable to agree upon a verdict. The Court then adjourned for the term.

It is reported that Mr. SHERMAN, of Michigan, has been tendered the office of Commissioner of Patents.

General WALKER left here this afternoon for Nashville.

STEPHENS, of Georgia, announces himself a candidate for Congress, and decidedly but courteously condemns Gov. WALKER'S course in Kansas, and thinks he should be recalled.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 17.

New-Orleans papers of the 8th have been received, but contain nothing important.

A letter from Plaquines says that the sugar-cane was growing rapidly, and that the new crop of sugar would be in the market by the middle of October—three weeks earlier than usual. The corn crop was larger than it has ever been before. Rice was abundant, and the harvest would commence in two weeks.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says the Cotton crop in that vicinity has been seriously injured by rain, and confirms the report of the forward state of the sugar crop.

The Caddo *Gazette* says that Cotton promised well in their region.

The Key West correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* states that the bark *Pacific* lodged on the 26th ult. Two thirds of the cargo was damaged, but brought high prices at the Marshal's office.

The schooner *American*, Captain WATERS, arrived at Key West from New-York, on the 1st inst. The crew were in a mutinous state, and were recruited from the bark *Pacific*.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Aug. 17.

The Telegraph Company's steamer *Victoria* left this port, yesterday, for the eastward, and will cruise off Trinity Bay until the arrival of the telegraph-cable fleet, which will, doubtless, reach that point on or about Thursday or Friday next.

The mail steamship *Merlin*, from Halifax, the 14th inst., arrived here to-day, with Boston papers of Wednesday last.

Shooting Affair at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Monday, Aug. 17.

Quite an excitement was created here this morning by an attempt of Mr. MUELLEMEN, prosecuting attorney, to shoot Mr. DOZE, editor of the *Express and Herald*. The cause of the difficulty was the refusal of Mr. Doze to make a retraction for an offensive article published in his paper on Saturday. Mr. MUELLEMEN fired twice at Mr. DOZE, neither shot taking effect.

Mrs. Cunningham.

The District-Attorney has taken efficient measures to prevent any person from visiting either Dr. CAZIER or Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, during their confinement in the City Prison, for reasons that are abundantly evident. During Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S previous imprisonment it is known that messages were continually passing from her cell to that occupied by Mr. BURKE. As no person is now allowed to see her without a special order from Mr. HALL, she cannot induce herself in communication with any person so as to defeat or impair the ends of justice.

Mr. [illegible] is weak from the effects of cucumbers, and tartar emetic, but is so much improved that her physician, Dr. FRAZ., says that she is nearly all right. She walks on the corridor frequently, accompanied by one of her daughters, and expresses on all occasions her sense of the kindness of Mrs. FOSTER, the Matron. One circumstance gives her great trouble. She thinks it very hard that the door of her cell should be turned on seven o'clock in the evening, and not opened till 8 o'clock in the morning. But as all the other prisoners are subjected to the same restraint, her complaint would seem to be unreasonable.

If her acquittal on this new charge the supreme, entire confidence. Her character, she says, will show forth white as the drifted snow, and if all persecutions were written on their forehead, her brow would be as white as anybody's in the City. She decries the newspapers, and says that their statements in reference to her have uniformly been false. Dr. URE'S statement that she told him she had Dr. CAZIER under her thumb she pronounces unqualifiedly false. The theory that Dr. CAZIER personated Dr. BURDELL at the time of the marriage, will, she says, be thoroughly exploded when she is put upon her trial. She insists that she married BURDELL and no other person.

Respecting what has been said of Dr. BURDELL'S offer to take care of her children, she does not, in her allusions to that gentleman, speak in complimentary terms. She has never asked anybody to take care of them. Whatever happens to her, they, as the mails raise, will be well provided for.

In the meantime, they still occupy the House in Bond-street.

Note from Justice Brennan.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR:—The paper of this days date, contains a matter in relation to me, headed, "Blind Justice." I now inform you that no such thing occurred, so you will please correct the mistake that is in relation to the two little boys.

And oblige yours,

E. T. BRENNAN.

The Social Catastrophe.

We are able to give the names of two of the persons that perished when the *J. N. Harris* was sunk last Saturday morning, in addition to those heretofore published. The woman who sank with a child in her arms, as seen from the deck of the Metropolis, was a Mrs. WILKINSON, probably of this City. It is more than probable that the three persons missing, reported by Capt. Harris, as a gentleman, wife and daughter, whose names he could not recall, were Mr. and Mrs. WILKINSON and their child.

The boy, whose name was not given in the first account, was John Lewis Rosser of this City. He resided with two uncles at No. 257 Madison-street, and was nearly 13 years of age. His father and mother have been dead several years. The boy was employed in the grocery store of Mr. SWEARS, his brother-in-law, in Brooklyn. He had started for New-London to visit his grandmother. He was a most worthy lad. This enables us to give the names accurate

LIST OF THOSE LOST PERSONS.

1. John Lewis Rosser, aged 13 years, of No. 257 Madison-street, New-York City.
2. Mrs. Wilkinson, probably of New-York.
3. Her infant child.
4. A gentleman still unknown, but probably the husband of Mrs. Wilkinson.
5. Jane L. Smith, wife of Mr. A. W. Smith, of Brooklyn, No. 181 Concord-street.
6. Harried Smith, her daughter, aged 11.
7. Miss Louise Robinson, step-daughter of George Gordon, of New-York City.
8, 9, and 10. John, (aged 9,) Eliza, (aged 7,) and Mary, (aged 5,) children of Capt. Leonard Smith, (of the Propeller,) and all of New-London.
11. Stephen Prentice, mate of the propeller, American. Leaves a wife and one son in New-Orleans.
12. George Allen, 16 years of age, American, deck-hand, New-London.
13. Daniel Daley, 30 years of age, Irish, deck-hand, New-London.
14. James ——, 28 years of age, Irish, deck hand, New-London.
15. Ann Willis, cook, Irish, New-York.
16. Mary Withers, chambermaid, Irish, New-York.

THE J. N. HARRIS.

The *J. N. Harris* was one of five steam propellers in the service of the "Norwich and New-London Transportation Co." She was owned in New-London, and was built to run in opposition to the boats in the above Company, but an arrangement was effected by which she was taken into the regular line, and shared equally with the other boats in the profits, although she had separate owners and otherwise had no connection with the Company. She was the only one of the five boats that carried passengers, the other boats having ceased to carry passengers after the enactment of the law requiring boats carrying passengers to provide themselves with life-boats, life-preservers, force-pumps, &c. She had a smaller number of passengers on the night of the accident than usual, having frequently carried as many as fifty.

LEGAL ACTION IN THE CASE.

Mr. JOACHIMSSEN (Assistant United States District Attorney) sent, yesterday, for Captain BROWN, of the Metropolis, to take his statement relative to the collision. Captain BROWN sent back word that he would give it to-day. Catastrophes of this character occurring upon waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, come under the cognizance of the United States District-Attorney. The question in the present case is whether Captain BROWN was careless in the navigation of his vessel, and hence indictable for manslaughter. This was the course taken by the authorities after the loss of the *Arctic*, commanded by Captain LUCE.

Seguine's Point "Accommodations"—An Appeal to the Higher Powers.

Inasmuch as the Commissioners of Emigration have seen fit to reject the temporary Quarantine, at Seguine's Point, declaring its location unhealthy, and its accomodations insufficient for the purpose intended, the Quarantine Commissioners have inquired of the Attorney General of the State, whether the Commissioners of Emigration possess any legal right to approve or disapprove of the suitableness of the accommodations at the temporary Quarantine. The Attorney-General replies that the action of the Quarantine Commissioners in this matter can only be gainsaid by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Comptroller. These three officials have not, as yet, signified their approval or disapproval of the accommodations at Seguine's Point. They have been officially notified by the Commissioners that the new Quarantine is completed, and invited to inspect it in person. It is expected that they will meet for the purpose to-morrow, in which case their decision may be looked for on Thursday.

The following is a copy of the correspondence that has taken place between the Quarantine Commissioners and the Attorney-General:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE QUARANTINE STATION, No. 28 WILLIAM-ST., N. Y., Aug. 14, 1857.

Hon. C. R. Cushing, Attorney-General:

DEAR SIR: I have been directed by the Commissioners to obtain your opinion upon the following question, to wit;

"Under the act providing for the removal of the Quarantine Station, in whom is vested the power of determining the sufficiency or insufficiency of the buildings, &c., recently erected for temporary Quarantine purposes?"

An early answer to the above inquiry is respectfully and earnestly solicited. Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN S. SNEDEKER, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, ALBANY, Aug. 17, 1857.

Jno. S. Snedeker, Esq., Secretary Quarantine Commissioners:

DEAR SIR: You ask, in behalf of the Commissioners, "in whom is vested the power of determining the sufficiency or insufficiency of the buildings, &c., recently erected for temporary quarantine purposes under the 21st section of the Act creating the Commission?"

I answer, unquestionably, in the Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine Station primarily, subject to "the approval" by the Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Comptroller.

No other persons have any right to approve or disapprove, accept or reject those buildings.

Any suggestions or alterations made by the Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Comptroller, the Commissioners must regard. Those of any other persons or bodies are not binding, but if from those competent to advise, I respectfully suggest a compliance with such advice, if not inconsistent with the settled views of the Commissioners.

Very respectfully yours,

S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

How the Steamer Baltic was Detained—A False Impression.

—The steamship *Baltic*, which was to have sailed at 12 o'clock on Saturday, did not take her departure until 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday. Handbills were posted about the City on Saturday, assigning as the reason for the detention, the "lowness of the tide," thereby creating an impression not very favorable to our harbor. For if a steamer of the size of the *Baltic* could not get to sea owing to the lowness of the tides, we might as well withdraw our invitation to the Great Eastern to visit this port. The facts of the case are that the *Baltic* could not get out of her slip at the Novelty Works, where she has been for the last three months undergoing repairs. She made an attempt at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, and stuck fast in the mud, where she was obliged to wait until 5 o'clock in the afternoon before she could proceed to her dock at the foot of Canal-street. It being then so late it was thought best to defer her departure until Sunday. It was, therefore, the depth of the mud at the Novelty Works, and not the "lowness of the tide in the harbor" that caused her detention. We are informed that she has undergone thorough repairs, during her stay at the Novelty Works, and it is expected she will maintain and perhaps increase her reputation as the fastest steamer of her line. She was saluted by the battery attached to the 70th Regiment, Col. GRAHAM, as she passed Red Hook Point on Sunday afternoon—13 guns being fired in honor of the departure of Hon. HENRY G. MURRAY, U. S. Minister to the Negus, who with his family was on board. Mr. MURRAY was escorted to the steamer by numerous friends and officials, among whom were Collector SCHELL, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, Alderman SHAW, General WARD and others, who bade him adieu with the customary regrets and good wishes.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA

Seizure of the Island of Formosa.

INDEMNITY TO AMERICAN CITIZENS IN CHINA.

Departure of the Telegraph Expedition.

Successful Experiments on board the Agamemnon.

DEATH OF EUGENE SUE.

Partial Confirmation of the News of the Fall of Delhi.

REPORTED SLAUGHTER OF 7,000 INSURGENTS

OVERTHROW OF THE TURKISH MINISTRY.

Redschid Pasha Driven from Office—A Rupture with France Averted.

Cotton Free—Grain Lower—Further Decline in Funds—Consols 90 1-2.

The steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BERRY, from Liverpool, at 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

The screw-steamship *Jason* was to leave Southampton for New-York on the same day that the Columbia left Liverpool.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived out at Liverpool at 9 o'clock Sunday morning, Aug. 9.

The screw-steamer *City of Washington* was reported off the port of Liverpool on Wednesday morning, 5th instant.

There is but little news of importance by this arrival.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM CHINA.

Seizure of the Island of Formosa by the United States Naval Force—Indemnity for American Citizens.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP SAN JACINTO, HONG KONG, Saturday, June 9, 1857.

I stated in my letter of May 25 that there was a project on foot for the seizure of the rich island of Formosa. By a letter received yesterday by an official, to which as yet very little publicity has been given, I learn the following additional facts. They are perfectly reliable.

Some three months since Capt. J. D. SIMMS, of the United States Marine Corps—attached to the San Jacinto—was mysteriously missing, gone nobody but our executive knew where. It was understood after a few weeks that he had been detailed for duty; where and for what kind, was known only to the chief. It is now ascertained that his instructions were to proceed to Formosa, and to the city of *Pang Shan* hoist the American flag and take formal possession of the island. It is to be held as an indemnity for the losses sustained by American citizens during the present war. Ours being the prior claim will of course be respected by the contending parties, if they English, French or Spanish, all of which Power may have a finger in this pie.

This step has given the English authorities in China huge satisfaction, as every successive step towards further collision with the Chinese does. This, in my opinion, is a wise step towards securing our rights in China, and a safe way of making sure of remuneration for our losses. Should we seek territorial acquisitions in this part of the world, no more desirable portion of the Chinese Empire could be seized upon than Formosa—rich in mineral and agricultural wealth, its valuable coal mines, make it a coveted spot with the maritime nations of the world. It is only within a few years that its resources have become known, owing to the hostility and exclusiveness of its people who are Chinamen. Already there is a profitable trade carried on between foreigners in China and its people, and it only needs developing to make it invaluable. Of this matter, more anon.

From Shanghae we have news up to the 16th of May. The principal items of interest is concerning the Rebel movements in the Northern part of the Empire—a record of their successes everywhere. They have captured the cities of Shaou woo and Gon-ping, in the interior; both cities of importance, and are advancing on Ho-how.

The Imperial forces in the vicinity of the Chinese Paris, Su Chan, have revolted, driving the Governor of the province and his officials from the city, and have taken possession of and robbed the military chest of 20,000 tales of silver.

Two thousand starving refugees from Nankin had sought and obtained relief at Shanghae, their countryman providing for them generously, according to the Chinese standard of generosity.

Very little interest is felt by the natives of Shanghae in the troubles at Canton. With that measure of brotherly love so characteristic of the Chinese, they sympathize with them so far as to hope that they may get a good chastening at the hands of the foreigners. So long as the evil is kept from their own doors it is immaterial to them how their brethren fare. It should be borne in mind that there is not that hostile feeling toward foreigners in the northern part of the Empire that there is in the southern. This present war will, no doubt, be carried on entirely in the south.

Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR MEADOWS, author of that reliable work, *The Chinese and their Rebellion*, has received the appointment of Chinese Secretary to the British Plenipotentiary, Lord ELGIN. A more fit selection could not have been made. Mr. PARKES, he who has figured so conspicuously in kicking up this row with the Celestials, takes Mr. MEDHURST'S place at Council at Ningpo.

The American vessels *Channing*, *Jacob Bell* and *North Wind* were in harbor. The United States sloop *Levant* was still there.

At Hong Kong, we have the American vessels *R. H. Wilson*, *Carbon*, *Celestial*, *Challenge*, *Contest*, *Galatea*, *Good Hope*, *Hyacinth*, *Maley*, *Rattler*, *Penguin*, *Spitfire* and *Skipjack*. The last named ship made the passage from Boston to Hong Kong in ninety-one days.

Yours, DANL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, Aug. 3, Lord PALMERSTON introduced a bill empowering Government to embody and call out the militia at any time before the 25th of March next without having to call Parliament together again. He said that a state of things existed in India which caused as great a drain upon the Queen's forces as if the country was engaged in a foreign war, and to meet this drain two new batallions were to be raised and the regiments were to be increased from 840 to 1,000 rank and file, and those serving in India from 1,000 to 1,200. All this could be done without going beyond existing acts, and the change would mainly fall on the East India Company, but as time would be necessary to provide this increase in the army, and the cavalry would, in the interim, be drained of troops, the embodiment of the militia might become necessary—hence the proposition.

After some remarks from the Opposition that the measure ought to have been brought forward earlier, the bill was read a first time.

Lord FITZGERALD moved for a return of the number of electors at the last Parliamentary contests, and spoke at length in favor of an enlargement of the franchise. He protested, at the same time, against any alteration in the Parliamentary Constitution of the country with a view to making it more democratic, as he thought enough had been done in that direction by the Reform bill of 1832.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Lord PALMERSTON referred to the bill introduced in the Lords by Lord FITZWILLIAM, and presented supplementary estimates for the expenses of the militia.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S motion for a Select Committee to inquire how far a certain act of Parliament dispensed with the use of the words in the oath which prohibited Jews from the House, was agreed to.

On Tuesday, the proceedings in both Houses were devoid of interest.

An explosion occurred in a coal mine at Aldercarden-Lyne on the 31st July, Thirty-one of the miners were killed.

"Chelsea's Minstrels" made their first appearance at the St. James' Theatre, London, on the 3rd, and met with great success.

The clipper ships *James Baines* and *Champion of the Seas* were at Portsmouth taking in troops for India. Their splendid proportions attracted great attention, and the Queen had inspected them.

True bills had been found against Scullane, the alleged murderer of Mr. LEVELL, in Dublin.

The Queen of the Netherlands was on a visit to Liverpool.

The visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French was hourly expected. They were to arrive at Spithead, at which point the receiving squadron was collecting.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Departure of the Expedition from Queenstown—Successful Experiments in Paying-out the Cable from the *Agamemnon*.

From the London Times, August 5.

The *Agamemnon* arrived at Queenstown on the 29th ult., having been engaged during the trip from Greenwich in the very valuable service of testing practically the form and suitability of the machinery to be used for paying out the cable.

Mr. Charles Tilston Bright, the engineer in chief of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, having joined her at that place, she bore away for the Irish coast at half past 3 o'clock on Monday morning last.

To Mr. C. T. Bright is committed the entire control and responsibility of depositing safely in its ocean bed this wondrous example of the united power of science and industry.

During the progress of the *Agamemnon* to the Downs the mechanical appliances for regulating the delivery of the cable into the sea, were kept continually in action by the small engine on board which is connected with them; the sheaves and gearing worked with great facility and precision, and so gently that not a single distance from them their motion could scarcely be traced.

The strength of the girders which carry the bearing of the entire apparatus, and which to the eye of a person unskilled in the practical working of this description of machinery may seem at first to be unduly ponderous, was found to contribute greatly to the easy motion and satisfactory steadiness of this most important agent in the success of the undertaking.

So soon as the *Agamemnon* had passed the Nore off the Essex coast, in order to avoid the possibility of its being injured by the tugging or hauling of the paying line at right angles to it, the experiments were commenced. A 12 inch shell was attached to the end of a spare coil of the Atlantic cable, for the purpose of sinking it rapidly with a strain upon it to the bottom, and was then cast into the sea, drawing after it a sufficient quantity of slack to enable it to take hold of the grooved and to set the machinery in motion.

The paying out then commenced at the rate of two, three, and four knots an hour respectively. The ship was then stopped and the cable was hauled up from the bottom of the sea with great facility, by connecting the small engine to the driving pinion geared to the sheaves.

When the end was brought up to the surface it was found that the shell had broken away from the loop, by which it had been fastened for the purpose of lowering it.

The cable, when recovered, was found to have been cleaned in the speediness which have been so freely distributed among the friends of the enterprise, and which are so generally known.

The exterior coating of tar had been completely rubbed off by being drawn through the sandy bottom of the sea, and attached to the iron coating of the cable were some weeds and several small crabs which came up with it to the surface.

On the following day a length of cable was run out and hauled in with perfect success opposite the Isle of Wight, attached to an anchor.

The speed was increased in this case to five knots.

During the afternoon of the same day a length was run out, having fastened to the end of it a log of timber, and after having been towed with a mile and a half of cable, was coiled in again with success.

On Wednesday, about half-way between the Land's End and the coast of Ireland, another length was run out at the rate of six and a half knots per hour, and subsequently hauled in. The *Agamemnon* then steered for Cork, and reached Queenstown Harbor at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, all on board being more than ever satisfied at the success of the enterprise.

Some highly successful experiments were also at the same time performed with an electrical log, invented by Mr. CHAS. BRIGHT for the purpose of continuously ascertaining with accuracy the rate at which the ships are sailing, and thereby of enabling him to give corresponding directions as to the rate of paying the cable, so as to prevent the possibility of any unnecessary strain being put upon it. The log is suspended in the sea from the ship's quarter by a line, carrying within it a wire insulated by gutta percha, which is in connection with a battery and electro-magnet contained within an indicating instrument on deck. This is so arranged that, at each revolution of the wheel below, an electric current is broken, and, by the deviation of a magnet which forms part of the circuit, a step by step motion is communicated to a needle, which indicates the distance run and rate made by the vessel.

The following Directors of the Company, accompanied by Captain HAWKINS, the Secretary, have arrived at Queenstown to be present at the sailing of the squadron: Mr. W. H. BROOKING, Mr. HAWKES, and Mr. J. W. BUDDE, of London; Mr. CROMPTON and Mr. FAIRBAIRN, of Liverpool, and Mr. LOGAN and Prof. THOMPSON, of Glasgow.

The most kindly interest has been evinced on all sides for the success of the undertaking. The Chairman and Directors of the Southern and Western Railway have shown the greatest attention to the representatives, and will accompany them from Cork to Valentia.

A deputation, consisting of the Mayor of Cork, the High Sheriff and authorities of the city, waited upon the Directors on Wednesday to invite them to a grand banquet, which the latter were, however, under the necessity of declining, in consequence of the pressure of important business requiring their constant attention until the sailing of the squadron.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

QUEENSTOWN, Monday Morning.—The *Niagara* will this day finish taking in the heavy portion of the cable intended to be submerged in the Valentia Coast, which has to be unshipped from the *Agamemnon* and transferred to the *Niagara*, in consequence of the starting points of the expedition being now from the Irish shore instead of the mid-ocean. The entire squadron will sail from Queenstown at 4 o'clock this evening, and is expected to reach Douglas Bay in readiness to commence operations to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and staff, arrived at Killarney at 1½, on their way to Valentia, to be present at the meeting of the Atlantic Cable Expedition to-morrow. The Directors and Secretary of the Company were in attendance to receive his Excellency.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 3—6½ P. M.—All the ships are now steaming out of the harbor for Valentia.

Cheerful View of the Troubles in the East.

From the London Times.

A successful nation, like a successful man, does not expect universal sympathy and condolence in its difficulties. We know quite well how we stand in that respect. Nor do we complain at all. It is perfectly natural that our neighbors in Europe and America should be looking on now upon the great Asiatic conflicts in which we are now engaged with an interest not wholly unpleasurable. We will not quote the maxim about the misfortunes of our best friends, because it does not quite suit the case. Our neighbors command from 840 to 1,000 rank and file, and those serving in India from 1,000 to 1,200. All this could be done without going beyond existing acts, and the change would mainly fall on the East India Company, but as time would be necessary to provide this increase in the army, and the cavalry would, in the interim, be drained of troops, the embodiment of the militia might become necessary—hence the proposition.

After some remarks from the Opposition that the measure ought to have been brought forward earlier, the bill was read a first time.

Lord FITZGERALD moved for a return of the number of electors at the last Parliamentary contests, and spoke at length in favor of an enlargement of the franchise. He protested, at the same time, against any alteration in the Parliamentary Constitution of the country with a view to making it more democratic, as he thought enough had been done in that direction by the Reform bill of 1832.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Lord PALMERSTON referred to the bill introduced in the Lords by Lord FITZWILLIAM, and presented supplementary estimates for the expenses of the militia.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S motion for a Select Committee to inquire how far a certain act of Parliament dispensed with the use of the words in the oath which prohibited Jews from the House, was agreed to.

On Tuesday, the proceedings in both Houses were devoid of interest.

An explosion occurred in a coal mine at Aldercarden-Lyne on the 31st July, Thirty-one of the miners were killed.

"Chelsea's Minstrels" made their first appearance at the St. James' Theatre, London, on the 3rd, and met with great success.

The clipper ships *James Baines* and *Champion of the Seas* were at Portsmouth taking in troops for India. Their splendid proportions attracted great attention, and the Queen had inspected them.

True bills had been found against Scullane, the alleged murderer of Mr. LEVELL, in Dublin.

The Queen of the Netherlands was on a visit to Liverpool.

The visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French was hourly expected. They were to arrive at Spithead, at which point the receiving squadron was collecting.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Departure of the Expedition from Queenstown—Successful Experiments in Paying-out the Cable from the *Agamemnon*.

From the London Times, August 5.

The *Agamemnon* arrived at Queenstown on the 29th ult., having been engaged during the trip from Greenwich in the very valuable service of testing practically the form and suitability of the machinery to be used for paying out the cable.

Mr. Charles Tilston Bright, the engineer in chief of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, having joined her at that place, she bore away for the Irish coast at half past 3 o'clock on Monday morning last.

To Mr. C. T. Bright is committed the entire control and responsibility of depositing safely in its ocean bed this wondrous example of the united power of science and industry.

During the progress of the *Agamemnon* to the Downs the mechanical appliances for regulating the delivery of the cable into the sea, were kept continually in action by the small engine on board which is connected with them; the sheaves and gearing worked with great facility and precision, and so gently that not a single distance from them their motion could scarcely be traced.

The strength of the girders which carry the bearing of the entire apparatus, and which to the eye of a person unskilled in the practical working of this description of machinery may seem at first to be unduly ponderous, was found to contribute greatly to the easy motion and satisfactory steadiness of this most important agent in the success of the undertaking.

So soon as the *Agamemnon* had passed the Nore off the Essex coast, in order to avoid the possibility of its being injured by the tugging or hauling of the paying line at right angles to it, the experiments were commenced. A 12 inch shell was attached to the end of a spare coil of the Atlantic cable, for the purpose of sinking it rapidly with a strain upon it to the bottom, and was then cast into the sea, drawing after it a sufficient quantity of slack to enable it to take hold of the grooved and to set the machinery in motion.

The paying out then commenced at the rate of two, three, and four knots an hour respectively. The ship was then stopped and the cable was hauled up from the bottom of the sea with great facility, by connecting the small engine to the driving pinion geared to the sheaves.

When the end was brought up to the surface it was found that the shell had broken away from the loop, by which it had been fastened for the purpose of lowering it.

The cable, when recovered, was found to have been cleaned in the speediness which have been so freely distributed among the friends of the enterprise, and which are so generally known.

The exterior coating of tar had been completely rubbed off by being drawn through the sandy bottom of the sea, and attached to the iron coating of the cable were some weeds and several small crabs which came up with it to the surface.

On the following day a length of cable was run out and hauled in with perfect success opposite the Isle of Wight, attached to an anchor.

The speed was increased in this case to five knots.

During the afternoon of the same day a length was run out, having fastened to the end of it a log of timber, and after having been towed with a mile and a half of cable, was coiled in again with success.

On Wednesday, about half-way between the Land's End and the coast of Ireland, another length was run out at the rate of six and a half knots per hour, and subsequently hauled in. The *Agamemnon* then steered for Cork, and reached Queenstown Harbor at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, all on board being more than ever satisfied at the success of the enterprise.

Some highly successful experiments were also at the same time performed with an electrical log, invented by Mr. CHAS. BRIGHT for the purpose of continuously ascertaining with accuracy the rate at which the ships are sailing, and thereby of enabling him to give corresponding directions as to the rate of paying the cable, so as to prevent the possibility of any unnecessary strain being put upon it. The log is suspended in the sea from the ship's quarter by a line, carrying within it a wire insulated by gutta percha, which is in connection with a battery and electro-magnet contained within an indicating instrument on deck. This is so arranged that, at each revolution of the wheel below, an electric current is broken, and, by the deviation of a magnet which forms part of the circuit, a step by step motion is communicated to a needle, which indicates the distance run and rate made by the vessel.

The following Directors of the Company, accompanied by Captain HAWKINS, the Secretary, have arrived at Queenstown to be present at the sailing of the squadron: Mr. W. H. BROOKING, Mr. HAWKES, and Mr. J. W. BUDDE, of London; Mr. CROMPTON and Mr. FAIRBAIRN, of Liverpool, and Mr. LOGAN and Prof. THOMPSON, of Glasgow.

The most kindly interest has been evinced on all sides for the success of the undertaking. The Chairman and Directors of the Southern and Western Railway have shown the greatest attention to the representatives, and will accompany them from Cork to Valentia.

A deputation, consisting of the Mayor of Cork, the High Sheriff and authorities of the city, waited upon the Directors on Wednesday to invite them to a grand banquet, which the latter were, however, under the necessity of declining, in consequence of the pressure of important business requiring their constant attention until the sailing of the squadron.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

QUEENSTOWN, Monday Morning.—The *Niagara* will this day finish taking in the heavy portion of the cable intended to be submerged in the Valentia Coast, which has to be unshipped from the *Agamemnon* and transferred to the *Niagara*, in consequence of the starting points of the expedition being now from the Irish shore instead of the mid-ocean. The entire squadron will sail from Queenstown at 4 o'clock this evening, and is expected to reach Douglas Bay in readiness to commence operations to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and staff, arrived at Killarney at 1½, on their way to Valentia, to be present at the meeting of the Atlantic Cable Expedition to-morrow. The Directors and Secretary of the Company were in attendance to receive his Excellency.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 3—6½ P. M.—All the ships are now steaming out of the harbor for Valentia.

Cheerful View of the Troubles in the East.

From the London Times.

A successful nation, like a successful man, does not expect universal sympathy and condolence in its difficulties. We know quite well how we stand in that respect. Nor do we complain at all. It is perfectly natural that our neighbors in Europe and America should be looking on now upon the great Asiatic conflicts in which we are now engaged with an interest not wholly unpleasurable. We will not quote the maxim about the misfortunes of our best friends, because it does not quite suit the case. Our neighbors command from 840 to 1,000 rank and file, and those serving in India from 1,000 to 1,200. All this could be done without going beyond existing acts, and the change would mainly fall on the East India Company, but as time would be necessary to provide this increase in the army, and the cavalry would, in the interim, be drained of troops, the embodiment of the

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
Successful Progress of the Expedition.
Steamer Victoria Left St. John's, N. F.
Monday's Proceedings Before Judge Ingraham.
NEW INJUNCTIONS.
Steamer and his Counsel Enjoined from Issuing Papers.
Argument by Judge Peabody.

Among the first acts of Court yesterday morning, a great crowd of persons had assembled in the vestibule of the City Hall, and in the passages and landings in the Court of Common Pleas. The majority of the throng consisted of the friends of Mr. Field, who, in the Court of Chancery, was applying to the Court of Common Pleas for the discharge of the steamer Victoria, and her crew, from the injunction issued by Judge Peabody, restraining them from leaving the port of New-York. Mr. Field, after entering and handed a document to the counsel for plaintiffs, remarking that it would amount to a checkmate.

The document read as follows:

At a special term of the Supreme Court held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of August, 1857; present—Ogden Ingraham, Justice.

Upon the annexed affidavit of Samuel B. Conover, one of the City and County of New-York, Charles Deane, one of the City and County of Brooklyn, and Thomas Field, one of the City and County of New-York, and the exhibits thereto annexed, and upon motion of Conover and Darrow, attorneys for the plaintiff, and opposing counsel, it is

Ordered that the defendants, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and Thomas Field, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation, and Thomas Farrington, Esq., Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, and Richard B. O'Connolly, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, and Joseph Stanford, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, and Richard B. O'Connolly, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, and Joseph Stanford, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, and Thomas Farrington, Esq.,

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE is stated to have resigned his appointment of English Governor of Malta, which is thought to indicate a change of attitude in regard to the Eastern question.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

The Paris *Pays* says: "The English Government have decided that the fortifications of Corfu shall be immediately strengthened." £10,000 have been allotted for that purpose, and a Colonel of Engineers and his staff are expected out from England in the course of the week. The first symptom of the warm contest between the Ionian Parliament and the British authorities."

INDIA.

Formal Confirmation of the News of the Fall of Delhi—Reported Slaughter of 7,000 Insurgents—Steady Success.

The Intelligence of the Capture of Delhi is stated as a fact in the evening statutory of the Semaine Religieuse and Courrier, which says under date of July 1:

"Since the publication of our last summary, great events have transpired. Delhi has fallen, and upwards of 7,000 mutineers have been put to the edge of the sword. The army of retribution, under Gen. BARNARD, arrived before Delhi on the 8th inst. On reaching Cubbie Serai, the English general found the mutineers strongly posted in an entrenched position, completely protected by a strong park of artillery. After reconnoitering the position of the enemy, General BARNARD at once brought up his columns to the attack. The insurgents fought with the most determined bravery, their guns were well served, and they seemed to be under the guidance of leaders well versed in the science of war. All their efforts, however, to maintain their position, were unavailing; it was carried at the point of the bayonet, and they were ultimately driven within the walls of Delhi with great slaughter, and the loss of twenty-six guns. The loss on our side was, comparatively speaking, trifling—only some forty or fifty of our fighting fellows. Amongst the number was Colonal CHESTER, the adjutant-general of the army, an officer whom General BARNARD said that he was unwilling to all for every qualification which could adorn a soldier." Peace be with the brave. The conduct of the troops—European and Native, was most praiseworthy. They vied with each other in daring, and they seemed to be actuated by but one feeling—a thirst for vengeance.

The interval between the 9th and 15th—the day upon which the city was observed—seemed to have been occupied by General BARNARD in unmooring and shelling the city, as soon as practicable, breaches had been made in the walls, the town was carried by assault. Full possession, however, have not yet been rendered, but it must have been a gallant affair. From many which we have received from a private source we learn that the mutineers fought like fiends. The streets were strewn with their dead and dying, but they disputed every inch of ground with the most desperate courage. Many of the fugitives were cut down by the cavalry, while others were driven into the river, and perished miserably in the stream. The slaughter of the mutineers is said to have been terrific. Upwards of 7,000 of the wretches are said to have perished. Our loss is, no doubt, great; and England may expect to hear that many of her sons have fallen; but the turning point of the revolt has been gained; and its entire suppression will be speedily and speedily accomplished. With the fall of Delhi, all hopes of eventual success must have been extinguished in the breasts of the most fanatical.

There is said to be in London a letter from an official of the East Indian Government, dated from Agra, on the 17th of June, which announces the capture of Delhi, after a severe slaughter of the mutineers, and but a comparatively slight loss to the Europeans. The letter states that the fortress or citadel of Delhi still held out. It will be observed that the last of the foregoing letters corroborates this otherwise, the idea that Delhi might have been stormed on the 12th, the day mentioned in all the rumors. The writer states that at the time of his dispatching his communication, the guns had arrived for which General BARNARD was said all along to have been waiting, and that three batteries were opening shot and shell into the city very fast."

The Daily News Southampton correspondent says:

"The passengers from India, by the Oriental, firmly believe that Delhi has fallen. They state that bazaar intelligence overbore government news; and that, according to bazaar intelligence, Delhi had fallen when the Madras passenger left."

LATEST FROM DELHI.

ARMY HEAD QUARTERS,
CAMP GAZROLAMARRA, June 12.

We are now encamped on the Flagstaff Hill, having *fought* and *defeated* the insurgents on the 9th. They fought most obstinately, and disputed the ground inch by inch; but British courage—and I may add ferocity—passed all before them." In the enemy's camp was found an European actually laying the guns! He was literally cut to pieces by the enraged soldiery. It is suspected that there are others in the city. Twelve hundred of the mutineers tried to escape by getting into a Serai, but they were seen by some of our fellows, and a party went to dislodge them. They fired from the windows, when our fellows burst open the doors, and rushing in, killed every one. Not one was left alive.

Seditious Proclamation from Delhi.

The following proclamation from Delhi has been republished at Calcutta:—"Be it known to all the Hindoos and Mahomedans, the subjects and servants on the part of the officers of the English forces stationed at Delhi and Meerut, that all the Europeans are united on this point,—first, to deprive the army of their religion, and then by the force of strong measures to Christianize all the subjects. To effect it is the absolute orders of the Governor-General to serve out cartridges made up with pork and beef fat; if there be 70,000 who refuse this, to blow them up; if 50,000 to disband them. For this reason we have merely for the sake of the faith concerned with all the subjects, and have not left one infidel of this plebe alive, and Love constituted the Emperor of Delhi upon this engagement, that whichever of the troops will slaughter all the European officers and pledge allegiance to him, shall always receive double salary. Hogsheads of cannon and immense treasure have come to hand; it is therefore requisite that we should find it difficult to become Christians. Now all subjects will unite cordially with the army, take courage and not leave the infidels in any place. All the expenditure that may be incurred by the subjects in furnishing supplies to the army, they will take recourse for the same from the officers of the army, and retain them by themselves! they will receive double price from the Emperor. Whoever will at this time give way to pusillanimity, and allow himself to be overreached by these deceivers, and depend upon their words, will experience the fruits of their submission like the inhabitants of Lucknow. It is, therefore, necessary that all Hindoos and Mahomedans should be of one mind in this struggle, and make arrangements for their preservation, with the advice of some creditable persons. Wherever the arrangement shall be good, and with whomsoever the subjects shall be pleased, those individuals shall be placed in high office in those places. And to circulate copies of this day's proclamation in every place, as far as it may be possible, be it understood, to be from 'Jaun A sitoks of the seven.' That this proclamation be struck up at a conspicuous place, in order that all Hindoos and Mahomedans may become apprised and be prepared. If the infidels pour troops into Delhi, it is merely an expedient to save their lives. Whosoever will be defended by their friends, he will rejoice. Our reign continues. Thirty rupees to a mounted and ten rupees to a foot soldier will be the salary of the new servants of Delhi."

A Hindu Penalty Speech.

The following is Brigadier-General CHAMBERLAIN'S address to the 69th Regiment Native Local Infantry, on the occasion of the punishment of death being inflicted on two sepoys of that Regiment, on the morning of the 8th of June, 1857:

"Native officers and sepoys of the 69th Light Infantry,—You have seen the last of your regiment known from this day. This is the punishment I will inflict on all traitors and mutineers, and your connivance will fall you what punishment they may expect hereafter. Those men have been blown from a gun, and not hung, because they were Brahmins, and I wished to save them from the pollution of the hangman's (Mehtur's) touch, and these were to you, that the British Government does not wish to injure your caste and religion. I call upon you to remember that each one of you has sworn to be obedient and faithful to your colors. Fulfill this sacred oath, and not a hair of your heads shall be hurt. God forbid that I should have to take the life of another soldier, but like you I have sworn to be faithful and do my duty; and I will faithfully vow by blowing away every mutiny of rebellion and mutiny as I have done to day. I want to be evil counsels, but to your duty as good soldiers. You all know full well that the reports about the cartridges are now propagated by enemies, whose only desire is to rob and murder. Those accursed villains, who have deceived you, and who will not stand by you in the day of danger, but will run away at the first shot. Remember what you have sworn, and be true to your salt, and shall be punished."

The Plot to Seize Calcutta.

In Calcutta and its neighborhood there has been great excitement. A conspiracy for a general rising on the part of the Mussulman population has been discovered, and a regular plan for the capture of the city was found among the papers seized. It is fortunate that this discovery has enabled the Government to go to the root of the evil, and to take measures which must speedily lead to the return of quiet to the country. The Bishop of Oude and his family, who had taken refuge in Calcutta, have returned to Lucknow, in consequence of the favorable change which has taken place in the affairs of Delhi. It is to be hoped that the Oude people will have been sufficiently punished, and are safely lodged in Fort William. The accounts received from other parts of India are also favorable. The troops in Calcutta and its neighborhood, with the exception of the body guard, remain faithful. The disaffected regiments were disarmed some time ago, and quietly marched off to their respective places. Some of them have been captured, and have been punished. The Sikhs, however, continue to distinguish themselves by their fidelity and bravery. Reinforcements are daily arriving from Bombay, and the native merchants are coming forward with offers of assistance, freely tendering upon it, whilst from Agra private letters have been received from an officer of rank, dated the 11th of June, stating that our forces had occupied the city, but had not yet taken the fort; and also mentioning that the troops in possession were those from Meerut and Umballah, that great havoc had been executed upon the insurgents, and that the loss on the British side had been inconsiderable. As the native merchants at Bombay are extremely keen in getting early possession of news, frequently contriving, like the Greeks in London, to anticipate the Government by several days, and as the Agra letter gives details, and that station is only 100 miles from Delhi, there would apparently be reason to hope that the whole might be considered favorable, or, at all events, possible. But the Bombay Times of the 1st of July furnishes a statement which seems to dispel it entirely. Referring to the last advices from Delhi, they say, "General BARNARD was waiting reinforcements on the morning of the 17th, after having repulsed several sorties." This is the latest date to that of the latter from Agra, and the natter, therefore, is shown to have been written under the influence of one of those rumors of the capture of the city which had evidently been in circulation throughout the country during the whole of the preceding week. The only remark that can be added after note to favor the slightest conjecture of the fact not being a delusion is that there may have been a mistake in stating that the news from Delhi reached so late as the 17th. The fact that the last dispatch published from Gen. BARNARD is only of June 8, and that his closing paragraph promises "fuller details to-morrow," as the steamer was up and he hoped to "open on the town without a moment's delay, gives some countenance to the view; but, at the same time, there are a variety of incidents which make strongly against it, such as the official notification issued at Lahore on the 12th of June, to the effect that up to 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th all was quiet before Delhi, while it also appears that reinforcements were to be waited for which did not have Umballah till 17th. When, in addition to these circumstances, it is mentioned that the dispatches received at the India House are understood to contain nothing to warrant faith in the report, and that the Madras advices, from which it first gained circulation here, appear to contain only a repetition of what had been heard at Bombay, it is to be feared that the confidence manifested to-day must be regarded as premature.

The Indian Company have given notice to-day of a further rise of 2 per cent. in their rate for bills on India. On Bengal and Madras it will now be 2s. 1d., and on Bombay 2s. 1 3/4d. This will completely check the purchase of bills, and proportionably augment the demand for silver. The drain of bullion from the Bank is therefore likely to go on. The large sum of £64,000 was withdrawn to-day, making a total absorption of about £410,000 within little more than a week. The *Lightning*, from Melbourne, has been announced with £2,000 ounces of gold, valued at £135,454; but as the shipments by the India and China mail of the 4th are now likely to be increased to £1,000,000, and remittances are already in progress for sending fully as much by the succeeding packet, there is little probability that the arrival will stop the outflow from the Bank for more than a day or two.

From the step just adopted to check their drawings on India it is evident that the India Company feel that in the present crisis they must not trench further on the resources of the local Government. The heavy payments in the shape of two-thirds of the freight money that will have to be made at Calcutta on the arrival of the steam transports now in course of dispatch will be a sufficiently large liability. There is reason, moreover, to believe that the home authorities are supplied with funds for all immediate wants. The announcement to-day, however, of the alteration in their rates will doubtless lead to a revival of the recent reports that the Government will be compelled to raise a loan for the Indian service. Indeed in various quarters the amount is stated. Some fix it at £6,000,000, and others at £10,000,000. But the true policy is to make India provide for her own wants, and happily the accounts sent by the present mail do not indicate that there would be any difficulty in that respect. The public treasuries have doubtless suffered heavily, and the estimated loss of £700,000, mentioned by the *Times* on the arrival of the previous mail is more likely to prove accurate than the smaller sum stated in other quarters. Still, the last 5 per cent. loan was at only 1/4 per cent. discount, and it was consequently probable that any moderate amount could be raised at a slight advance upon that rate. The fact of even the 5 per cent. loan being at a discount is explained in the Bombay letters as having been caused by an expectation that a new and large loan will be required and that 6 per cent. will probably be offered.

It is remarkable that almost all the mercantile letters from India received by this mail express perfect confidence in the ultimate course of events. In fact, their tone seems even less cautious than that of the communications from the military or civil officers, whose cognizance of the real nature of such a crisis is of course greater than that of merchants. The fact, however, that business is completely at a stand, the transit of produce being rendered difficult by the plunder carried on in all the disturbed districts, while, with regard to European goods the importers, even if they could find buyers, would be unimposed to extend their credits to the native dealers until order had been to a certain degree restored. The advance of 2 per cent. just made in the rates of the Bank of Bengal was consequent upon large sums having been obtained from it by speculators for the purpose of buying up Company's paper, which at Lucknow and some other places was selling at 40 per cent. discount. The stock of Specie held by the Bank was still £1,500,000. Owing to the check likely to be given to the production of all the most important articles of export, coupled with the difficulty in getting them from the interior, an opinion appears to have prevailed, both at Bombay and Calcutta, that the existing adverse rates of exchange for England would not long be maintained.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Indian Affairs—A Financial View.

From the London Times, (City edition,) Aug. 3.

The doubt and excitement to-day regarding the capture of Delhi has been almost equal to that which attended the first favorable report of the fall of Sebastopol. All the operations in the funds have turned upon the degree of credit attached to the rumor, and although nothing approaching to a positive confirmation of it could be procured in any quarter, there was a wide impression that the intelligence was true. The facts cited in favor of it are, that up to the latest date of the commercial advices from Bombay, the native merchants were confidently asserting that the city was already being upon it, whilst from Agra private letters have been received from an officer of rank, dated the 11th of June, stating that our forces had occupied the city, but had not yet taken the fort; and also mentioning that the troops in possession were those from Meerut and Umballah, that great havoc had been executed upon the insurgents, and that the loss on the British side had been inconsiderable. As the native merchants at Bombay are extremely keen in getting early possession of news, frequently contriving, like the Greeks in London, to anticipate the Government by several days, and as the Agra letter gives details, and that station is only 100 miles from Delhi, there would apparently be reason to hope that the whole might be considered probable, or, at all events, possible. But the Bombay Times of the 1st of July furnishes a statement which seems to dispel it entirely. Referring to the last advices from Delhi, they say, "General BARNARD was waiting reinforcements on the morning of the 17th, after having repulsed several sorties." This is the latest date to that of the latter from Agra, and the natter, therefore, is shown to have been written under the influence of one of those rumors of the capture of the city which had evidently been in circulation throughout the country during the whole of the preceding week. The only remark that can be added after note to favor the slightest conjecture of the fact not being a delusion is that there may have been a mistake in stating that the news from Delhi reached so late as the 17th. The fact that the last dispatch published from Gen. BARNARD is only of June 8, and that his closing paragraph promises "fuller details to-morrow," as the steamer was up and he hoped to "open on the town without a moment's delay, gives some countenance to the view; but, at the same time, there are a variety of incidents which make strongly against it, such as the official notification issued at Lahore on the 12th of June, to the effect that up to 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th all was quiet before Delhi, while it also appears that reinforcements were to be waited for which did not have Umballah till 17th. When, in addition to these circumstances, it is mentioned that the dispatches received at the India House are understood to contain nothing to warrant faith in the report, and that the Madras advices, from which it first gained circulation here, appear to contain only a repetition of what had been heard at Bombay, it is to be feared that the confidence manifested to-day must be regarded as premature.

The Indian Company have given notice to-day of a further rise of 2 per cent. in their rate for bills on India. On Bengal and Madras it will now be 2s. 1d., and on Bombay 2s. 1 3/4d. This will completely check the purchase of bills, and proportionably augment the demand for silver. The drain of bullion from the Bank is therefore likely to go on. The large sum of £64,000 was withdrawn to-day, making a total absorption of about £410,000 within little more than a week. The *Lightning*, from Melbourne, has been announced with £2,000 ounces of gold, valued at £135,454; but as the shipments by the India and China mail of the 4th are now likely to be increased to £1,000,000, and remittances are already in progress for sending fully as much by the succeeding packet, there is little probability that the arrival will stop the outflow from the Bank for more than a day or two.

From the step just adopted to check their drawings on India it is evident that the India Company feel that in the present crisis they must not trench further on the resources of the local Government. The heavy payments in the shape of two-thirds of the freight money that will have to be made at Calcutta on the arrival of the steam transports now in course of dispatch will be a sufficiently large liability. There is reason, moreover, to believe that the home authorities are supplied with funds for all immediate wants. The announcement to-day, however, of the alteration in their rates will doubtless lead to a revival of the recent reports that the Government will be compelled to raise a loan for the Indian service. Indeed in various quarters the amount is stated. Some fix it at £6,000,000, and others at £10,000,000. But the true policy is to make India provide for her own wants, and happily the accounts sent by the present mail do not indicate that there would be any difficulty in that respect. The public treasuries have doubtless suffered heavily, and the estimated loss of £700,000, mentioned by the *Times* on the arrival of the previous mail is more likely to prove accurate than the smaller sum stated in other quarters. Still, the last 5 per cent. loan was at only 1/4 per cent. discount, and it was consequently probable that any moderate amount could be raised at a slight advance upon that rate. The fact of even the 5 per cent. loan being at a discount is explained in the Bombay letters as having been caused by an expectation that a new and large loan will be required and that 6 per cent. will probably be offered.

It is remarkable that almost all the mercantile letters from India received by this mail express perfect confidence in the ultimate course of events. In fact, their tone seems even less cautious than that of the communications from the military or civil officers, whose cognizance of the real nature of such a crisis is of course greater than that of merchants. The fact, however, that business is completely at a stand, the transit of produce being rendered difficult by the plunder carried on in all the disturbed districts, while, with regard to European goods the importers, even if they could find buyers, would be unimposed to extend their credits to the native dealers until order had been to a certain degree restored. The advance of 2 per cent. just made in the rates of the Bank of Bengal was consequent upon large sums having been obtained from it by speculators for the purpose of buying up Company's paper, which at Lucknow and some other places was selling at 40 per cent. discount. The stock of Specie held by the Bank was still £1,500,000. Owing to the check likely to be given to the production of all the most important articles of export, coupled with the difficulty in getting them from the interior, an opinion appears to have prevailed, both at Bombay and Calcutta, that the existing adverse rates of exchange for England would not long be maintained.

Liverpool Markets.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 5—A. M.

COTTON.—The market has become very quiet, but prices are firmly maintained. The sales of the three business days were restricted to about 12,000 bales, including 8,000 equally divided between speculators and exporters. The sales on Tuesday were only 4,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather was very fine and harvesting quite general in the southern and midland Counties of England. The Breadstuff Market was very dull and a decline of 1d.@2d. per bushel on Wheat; 6d. @ bbl. on Flour, and 6d. @ bushel on mixed and yellow Corn, is variously reported in the Liverpool Circulars. White Corn had undergone no change.

PROVISIONS.—Beef and Pork were quiet at former rates. Lard had advanced to 70s., but closed quiet. Bacon dull. A large quantity had been offered at auction, but nearly the whole of it was withdrawn on account of the low prices bid. Tallow steady.

PRODUCE.—Ashes dull and slightly lower; 28s. 6d. @28s. paid for both descriptions. Common Rosin selling at 4s. 4d., ex Stove. Spirits of Turpentine heavy, at 32s. Rice quiet.

AT MANCHESTER.—Trade was quiet, but prices were quite firm.

London Money Markets.

From the London Times, Aug. 4.

LONDON, Monday Evening, Aug. 3, 1857.

The general desire as to the truth of the fall of Delhi caused the funds to open this morning at a decline of an eighth, and the market subsequently exhibited great heaviness. The first transactions in Consols for money were at 90 1/4 @ 3/8, and the failure of a dealer having been announced, a further fall took place to 90 1/8. Towards the afternoon, however, the best prices were again realized at 90 3/8. The Stock Exchange account the final quotation was 91 1/4. The extent to which the estimate of the cost of the Indian war is magnified by all the details received for the last week, the character of the insurgents having according to one statement reached nearly 3,000,000, was among the causes of the increased heaviness, and the news of the modification of the Turkish

Bankers, looking at the indications from which this arises, also operated unfavorably. Exchequer Bills of the day remained the same. Bank Stock was 214 1/2. Of the Foreign Stocks, Mexican were dull, and Spanish, with the view of ascertaining the effect of the latest authentic news of the fall of Delhi and the arrangements for sending out the militia. Portuguese and Ottoman rather higher. Railway Shares do not show much variation; Great Western and Great Northern of Canada are heavier.

American Stocks in London.

Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
Illinois Central 8 p. c. 1875	86 to 88	
Do. 7 per cent. 1875	88 to 92	90½
Do. do. Free Land. 1870	102 to 105	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid.	16 to 18 pm.	
Michigan Cent. & con. 8s....	92 to 94	
Do. do 1882	89 to 91	
Do. do 1869 (sinking fund)...	107 to 109	
Do. $100 shares.....	90 to 92	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana (sink fund) 7 p. c. 1886....	86 to 88	
Do. $100 shares.....	80 to 82	
New-York Central 6 per cent (sinking fund). 1883	89 to 91	
Do. 7 per ct., con. 1864....	89 to 91	
Do. $100 shares.....	94 to 96 ex div. 96 x. div.	
New-York and Erie 2d mortgage, 7 p. ct. 1859.....	78 to 80	
Do. (sink. fund) do 1859..	75 to 77	
Do bonds, con. 1868.....	83 to 85	
Do. do. 1875.....	85 to 87	
Do. do. $100 shares.....	37 to 39	
Ohio & Penn 7 per cent. 1st come bonds, con. 1872.....	85 to 86	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds 1st mortgage, con. 6 p. c..	89 to 92	
Do. 2d mort. 6 p. c. sig....	91 to 93	91¾

THE LATEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Wednesday Morning, Aug. 5.

Visit of the Emperor Napoleon to Osborne.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The Emperor and Empress will quit the Chateau of St. Cloud to-morrow on their way to Osborne, the residence of the Queen of England. Their Majesties will set out on their return on Monday next.

The *Times*, in a leader on the visit of the Emperor NAPOLEON, says: "Just now that the sovereigns of Northern and Eastern Europe have been meeting at Berlin to discuss the maintenance of their own Imperial sets, a visit from a great ally who has so much in common with ourselves, is specially opportune. A meeting between the two great Western Sovereigns is doubly welcome. It will show the European world that an alliance which has been distinguished by such glorious success is as strong as ever, and that France and England will still preserve by their union the stability of Europe."

Her Majesty, yesterday, reviewed the 84th and 42d Regiments, previous to their departure for India. The Royal party also visited each troop-ship.

It is stated that all the members of the East India Company's civil service, at present on leave of absence, have, with the exception of the sick, been ordered to return forthwith.

AUSTRALIA.

DARTMOUTH, Tuesday.

The passengers and mails have been landed here from the *Sutherland*, Capt. Paton, which has made a passage of 90 days from Melbourne, and brings 60,000 ounces of gold.

Commercial.

Yesterday being the fourth of the month, the demand for money, both in the discount market and at the Bank, was exceedingly great. In the Stock Exchange, the sale on Government Securities remained at about 91¼ ¾ cent. The announcement of the demand for six thousand more troops for India, and of the intended arrangements with regard to the militia, were the chief causes of the general depression in Consols; but the operations in connection with the approaching settlements likewise exercised an unfavorable influence.

The suspension was announced yesterday of Fox, RUTTY, HALL & Co., Scotch and Manchester warehousemen. Their liabilities are supposed to be rather considerable, probably over £50,000, and the impression seems to prevail that the liquidation will be very unfavorable.

The Admiralty has issued a circular, directing the commanders of Her Majesty's ships to make periodical returns of all merchant vessels they may meet at sea, signalizing their names by means of the new commercial code of signals authorized by the Board of Trade.

In Paris, on Tuesday, the funds closed at 67f. for money, and 67f. 20c. for account.

Letters from Lisbon mention the capture of a set of coiners of English sovereigns and other foreign pieces at Braga, about thirty miles from Oporto. The number of the party was seven, and among them was a priest. Another priest, who appears to have been the leader, escaped.

THE SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

A Light Controversy—Savans in Disagreement—What is Zodiacal Light?—A Paper by a Lady—Climatology—Influence of the Gulf Stream—Winds of our Western Coast—"Cold" Not an Meteorological Word, and What it is—Professor Hunt on Specular Geology—Dr Rogers' Researches on the Silurian Rocks of Scotland—Dr. Hare on Whirlwinds—The Late Professor Bailey. Correspondence of the *New-York Daily Times*.

THIRD DAY.

MONTREAL, Friday, Aug. 14, 1857.

The storm, of yesterday, passed away in the early hours of this morning, and the sun came out, to-day, clear and bright, much to the gratification of the many visitors and guests, whose numbers increase by every train.

SCIENTIFIC DISCUSSION.

SCIENTIFIC LIGHT—A SCIENTIFIC DISCUSSION.

Section A, in which the papers relating to Mathematics and Physics are read and discussed,—was called to order at the usual hour, and Dr. SMITH, of Middletown, Conn., was chosen temporary Chairman for the day.

Rev. GEO. JONES, U. S. N., read the first paper, entitled "Observations on the Zodiacal Light at Quito, Ecuador, with Deductions," of which the following is an abstract. After the publication of his Japan Observations, on this subject, Mr. JONES felt the want of still further data, and determined, to go to Quito, Ecuador, as the most eligible spot for this purpose. The advantages of this place are that it is near the equator, is freer from clouds than lower altitudes in equatorial latitudes generally are, and the transparency of the atmosphere at so great an elevation—so favorable in celestial observations. So perfect is this transparency that HUMBOLDT was able to see his friend BOUPLAND at a distance of seventeen miles. The sky there when clear is at night supremely beautiful. The smaller stars come out so as fairly to crowd the firmament, and the Milky Way seems to be let down close to the spectator. Mr. JONES was able to see the Zodiacal Light not only at the horizon, but forming a complete arc across the sky, reaching quite from the Eastern to the Western horizon, and this at every hour of the night. It was sometimes so bright as to resemble another Milky Way stretched across the heavens. He brought back with him 115 drawings exhibiting the luminous arch, giving the boundaries as seen among the stars, and also the centre line—the brightness at the central part being always decidedly greatest—thence diminishing towards the edges. The deductions drawn by Mr. JONES from these observations at the summit of the Andes are the following:

First—The substance giving the Zodiacal Light

Professor AGASSIZ then presented a paper of his own on "Geological and Glacier Phenomena of the Pleiades of the United States," which he illustrated by various geographical maps, previously mounted to show the general course of ocean currents, the general course of winds blowing over the North American Continent, and the climatic lines of temperature. The Professor began with some general observations upon the influence of topography, and of the nature of the soil, upon climate. He then proceeded to show the widely extended system of modern glacier phenomena, for which, he said, we must look to the Northern regions. The Gulf Stream he regarded as the great equalizer of temperature, and pointed out the fact that the Isothermal lines of temperature in the Atlantic States were much farther north than in the Pacific States. He then proceeded to show the influence of the Gulf Stream upon the climate of Europe, and pointed out the fact that the Isothermal lines of temperature in Europe were much farther north than in the Atlantic States. He then proceeded to show the influence of the Gulf Stream upon the climate of Europe, and pointed out the fact that the Isothermal lines of temperature in Europe were much farther north than in the Atlantic States.

Professor AGASSIZ

LONG ISLAND.

NEW-JERSEY.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

New-York Daily Tribune, Sunday, August 19, 1877.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.